

Participant's ID number

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LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes (10 points)

Task 1

*For items 1–10 listen to a radio feature about the city of Bristol and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE**, or **FALSE** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.*

1. Bristol is a seaport in the east of England.
 - True
 - False
2. Ashton Court is a park located 350 miles from the city.
 - True
 - False
3. They have been exhibiting a hundred-year bee-keeping traditions in Ashton Court.
 - True
 - False
4. The Maritime Museum contains a special collection of transport.
 - True
 - False
5. The S.S. Great Britain was built in Bristol in the first half of the 19th century.
 - True
 - False
6. Bristol zoo starts offering a brochure on special events at the beginning of spring.
 - True
 - False
7. There are plenty of places to play for young children in the zoo.
 - True
 - False
8. There is only one restaurant in the zoo.
 - True
 - False
9. Visitors can only observe the exhibits in the Exploratory.
 - True
 - False
10. There's a shop full of amazing books, such as *Bubble Magic* and *Fire and Flames* in the Exploratory.
 - True
 - False

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Reading

Time: 20 minutes (7 points)

Task 1

Read the text. Match the headings (1–8) to the paragraphs (A–G). There is one heading you DO NOT NEED to use.

- 1. A place to learn about the traditional craft**
- 2. Strict rules to follow**
- 3. The local crafts festival**
- 4. The origin of the name**
- 5. A special and recognizable design**
- 6. Good for medical use**
- 7. Geographical location**
- 8. A wide choice to offer**

A Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. It comes from the region with the same name, which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.

B It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced, was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word gzhel is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.

C The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.

- D** By the 19th century, the Gzhel industry had become a profitable business. About twenty-five factories were producing all sorts of cups and plates, decorations and toys. Shiny white horses, birds and dolls became really famous. Dinner sets were popular with rich people and even with monarchs. Official sets contained up to eighty items. However, the largest dinner set was designed for a hundred and fifty people.
- E** Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.
- F** You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.
- G** The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes. The place is good for a family day out – apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs, you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

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Use of English (30 minutes)

Maximum points – 30

Task 1.

Match the two columns in order to make sentences.

1	To be an artist is	A	lose ourselves at the same time.
2	Art enables us to find ourselves and	B	not of the sitter.
3	Art is never finished,	C	and letting ourselves be a conduit for passing energy.
4	Art should comfort the disturbed and	D	and the less the artist does, the better.
5	Art is standing with one hand extended into the universe and one hand extended into the world,	E	disturb the comfortable.
6	Art is a collaboration between God and the artist,	F	if you can make it better.
7	If I could say it in words,	G	to believe in life.
8	In any art you are allowed to steal anything	H	in the simplest way.
9	Art is the expression of profoundest thoughts	I	there would be no reason to paint.
10	Every portrait that is painted with feeling is a portrait of the artist,	J	only abandoned.

Task 2.

Correct the spelling mistakes.

1. In England there was once a fameus abbey, called Whitby. _____
2. It was so close to the sea that those who lived in it could hear the wafes forever beating against the shore. _____
3. The land around it was rugged, with only a few fields in the midst Of the forrest. _____
4. In those far-off days, the abbey was half cherch, half castle. _____
5. It was a place where good people, and timid, helples people could find shelter in time of war. _____
6. There they might live in peice and safety while all the country round was overrun by rude and barbarous men. _____
7. One cold night in winte the serving men of the abbey were gathered in the great kitchen. _____
8. They were sitting around the fyre and trying to keep themselves warm. _____
9. Out of doors the wind was bloving. _____
10. The men heard it as it whistled through the trees and rattled the doors of the abbey. _____

Task 3.

Find the animals hiding in the following sentences.

Example Close the door **at** once. **rat**

1. That will be a real help. _____
2. She came late every day. _____
3. Eric owes me ten cents. _____
4. We made errors in each one. _____
5. If Roger comes, we'll begin. _____
6. We will go at two o'clock. _____
7. In April I only came once. _____
8. Your comb is on the table. _____
9. When I withdrew, Al rushed in. _____
10. We're sending only one book. _____

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Writing (30 minutes)
Maximum point – 10.

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Paul:

From: Paul@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@mail.ru
Subject: Ecological problems
<i>... Yesterday we had a class where we discussed different ecological problems. Our teacher suggested opening an eco-club, where we can do something useful for the environment. ... What ecological problem do you consider the most serious? What can young people do to protect the environment? Do you think ecological problems should be discussed at school, and why?...</i>

Write a message to Paul and answer his 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of email writing.